

# THE INQUIRER.

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

FRANCIS CLEVELAND, EDITOR.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 8, 1850.

## FOR GOVERNOR.

REUBEN WOOD.

Our publication day being on Monday, all advertisements and notices for publication, must be handed in on Saturday.

### Our Third Volume.

The present number is the first of volume III. As soon as we are able to make the necessary arrangements, the paper will be somewhat enlarged, and it is the desire of the publishers that every year should witness some improvement until the size and character of the paper shall be the reflection of an enlightened, wealthy and liberal community.

Designing that the financial affairs of the Inquirer shall be conducted, eventually, upon the cash system, we offer to furnish it to clubs of five or more for a dollar each per annum, in advance, whether old or new subscribers. Any old subscriber who will furnish a new name and send two dollars, shall receive two copies for a year.

Any one wishing to take that splendid Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, the subscription price of which is three dollars, and cheap at that, can receive it and the Inquirer for \$3.50 in advance. This offers a fine chance for all who wish to obtain both publications on the lowest terms.

We have but one word in conclusion to say to our non-paying subscribers, which is that if they come forward and pay up, they can settle on easy—if not, we shall hereafter collect the best way we can, and to the full extent of our published terms.

### Convention—Election.

It is with the most heartfelt gratification that we announce to our democratic friends the cheering intelligence, that the advocates of reform have carried the State. As far as heard from, it is probable there will be a democratic majority in the Convention of from 10 to 20. But should it even be less, the late election has proved, that the old conservative party, the upholders of rotten privileges, of unequal taxation, and of moss-covered abuses of every kind are signally defeated. We do not hail this as a mere party victory, but as a triumph of principle over expediency—of truth over error. Glorious Ohio! that bright particular star in the confederacy, will now emerge from the fog and mists of her early dawn, and shine forth in the unclouded splendor of her mid-career in the political firmament.

We have not room for particulars. Next week we will give the full returns from each county, as far as received.

In our own district Collings, whig, is elected by upwards of 350, and Gillet by 630.

### Good from Old Connecticut.

The democrats of Connecticut have done most nobly. In spite of Trueman Smith, and all his coadjutors they have elected a Governor and a majority on joint ballot in the legislature, thus securing a United States Senator for six years. Hurrah for Connecticut!

### Good once more from New York.

At the late election for Supervisors (an important office) in the towns of New York, the democracy were perfectly united, and have carried the State by a large majority. Last year out of 534, the whigs had a majority of 31, now the democrats have a majority of 100; making a gain of 131. Another Hurrah for the Empire State!

Vote in Scioto county for members of Convention.

George Collins, whig, 840

Abijah Patterson, dem, 554

### Majority.

H. N. Gillet, whig, 857

William Campbell, dem, 520

### Majority.

337

### Late from California.

The Cherokee arrived at New York on the 5th bringing dates from San Francisco to March 1st, and nearly \$2,000,000 in gold dust. The dry season had commenced and business in the diggings had resumed its activity. The steamers Oregon and Tennessee had arrived at Panama.

The Pikeon Journal comes to us this week considerably improved in its appearance. We are glad to see such evidences of enterprise and prosperity in the press of Pike county. Nothing is wanting there now but a good democratic sheet to correct the little political wanderings of our neighbor Dexter, and keep him from becoming too greatly high-flattened through excess of prosperity.

The Excelsior and Weekly Mercantile Gazette, is the title of a paper just received from New York, being the union of two different papers, as the title imports. For mercantile and business men this is a sheet that may be profitably patronized—particularly merchants who visit New York several times during the year.

Fitzgerald's City Item. This is the title of a paper published at Philadelphia, now in its 7th volume, at \$2 a year. Besides original tales, it contains a fund of information respecting the business, amusements and doings of the city, which render it a useful and instructive paper. For three dollars a year the publisher offers a copy of the City Item and either Godey's Lady's Book, Graham's or Burtin's Magazine.

### More California Emigrants.

Day before yesterday more than 20 persons left this place on the steamer Scioto for California. Among the rest, was a company of 8 or 10 who go out under very favorable circumstances for success. It was organized chiefly, under the direction of Mr. Jefferson W. Glendon, one of our most successful iron-masters. About \$7000 have already been expended in outfit, and capital to any extent required will be hereafter furnished. Mr. Jesse Young, a very enterprising gentleman, heretofore in the iron business, goes as head of the company, which is made up of men accustomed to toil and privations, and who will not sink under any hardships incident to the life of a gold digger. Mr. Moses Gregory of this place, goes with them under a handsome salary, as Surveyor, Clerk, or general Agent, as may be required. Their intention is to make a thorough exploration of such sections as promise most favorably either for washing or mining, to acquire a knowledge of the best process for extracting the precious metal from the earth, and in short, to establish a regular and business-like Mining Company. From the character and ability of all engaged in the enterprise, we think they will succeed, if success be possible.

### Webster's Trial.

We give to-day the closing scene of Webster's trial, including the final sentence of the Judge. This with the statement of the Attorney General, which we have heretofore given, will put our readers in possession of all the material facts in the case. It is painful to record events so derogatory to human nature. Here is an individual whose personal character and standing, whose learning and acquirements, and whose social relations afforded promise of happiness and usefulness through life, struck down, at once, to the depths of infamy. With him must sink, to a certain extent, his innocent family—his confiding wife and lovely daughters. An ineffaceable stain will forever rest upon them. And oh! what frightful and incurable wounds have been inflicted upon the tender hearts of that wife and those young daughters. Who can bear to dwell upon the sad and sickening thought? Amid this moral desolation we instinctively look around for some extenuating circumstance upon which the pride and hope of our nature may for a moment repose. And this, we think, may be found, in what appears from the evidence that the deed was not premeditated. Dr. Parkman was irascible and no doubt gave vent to his feelings in a manner to provoke the wrath of Webster, who, probably without anticipating fatal consequences, inflicted the deadly blow. The various modes adopted to dispose of the body show that the death of Dr. Parkman was not the result of a pre-conceived plan. Slight as this extenuation may be, it still affords some relief. But, giving this its full weight, the crime of Prof. Webster affords a solemn warning to all, to govern their passions; to seek from high strength to overcome temptation; and when they think they stand firmest, to take heed lest they fall.

### French African Colony.

The French have planted a colony of blacks on the coast of Africa, not far from the river Senegal. The colonists are captured Africans, belonging to Congo, and were destined to the sugar plantations of Brazil. They were rescued from slave ships by French cruisers and established as cultivators at Senegal in 1847. There are some hundreds, and the chief town is Libreville. They at first began upon the socialist plan of a community of property, but this did not answer. Each, now cultivates his own lot, and they are all prosperous and contented. There are now in Africa two colonies of civilized blacks, which we trust may be the nuclei, around which will eventually gather the blacks of Europe and America, thus ridding the world of slavery, regenerating the black race and peopling the continent of Africa with civilized & christianized human beings.

### Reduction of Tolls.

The New York Canal board have made considerable deduction in tolls, in accordance with memorials addressed to them from Buffalo and elsewhere. The reduction on provisions amount to 45 cents a barrel. On flour 3 1/2 mills instead of 4; the same on wheat. The reduction on the freight of heavy goods up is about 20 per cent. These reductions make the Erie canal the cheapest medium of transportation from N. York to the lakes, and must greatly increase its business. Its great rival the New York and Erie Railroad, must have had an influence in bringing about this reduction; and in this we can see and feel the benefit which people at large derive from the construction of such great public works.

Hon. S. P. Chase, will please accept our thanks for public documents.

We welcomed the Zanesville Aurora among our exchanges last evening, the first for a long time. We feared Bro. Beard had cut our acquaintance and was about to ask for the reason, but suppose it was Collamer's doings.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TEA.—Dr. Graham, an old and experienced physician in London, says, "I may state, on very respectable authority, that the first leaves of whortleberry, properly gathered and dried in the shade, cannot be distinguished from real China tea."

### Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

Mr. King's California Report. WASHINGTON, March 25. Mr. Thomas Butler King's Report on California was read to the President and Cabinet to-day and occupied two hours and a half in reading. It will of course be presented to Congress. The topics of which it treats are: The population of the country; Its agricultural resources; Its mineral resources; and production of the mineral region; The commerce and navigation of California; The Legislature necessary for the territory; And especially in regard to the disposition of the gold bearing lands, belonging to the U. States.

The population of the country is now about one hundred and twenty thousand. An accession to the population by the immigration, during the year beginning at the next dry season—on the first of May is estimated at two hundred thousand. The agricultural capacities of the State are vastly greater than has been heretofore represented. There is a vast extent of pasture lands, unsurpassed anywhere in the world, in verdure and richness. The wild oats grow spontaneously all over the plains, yielding an annual crop at the rate of forty bushels per acre. Any number of cattle and sheep may be raised. Two hundred thousand head of sheep must be bro't into the country during the next two years.

The cattle were formerly killed for their hides, which was the chief article of export and they were worth but four dollars a head; but now they are worth twenty or thirty dollars a head. California is especially adapted to wool-growing; a gentleman was about to import ten thousand sheep from Mexico, with a view to go into that business. The future value of the vineyards is represented as very great.

As to the commerce of the country, he estimates the value of import needed in California from the Atlantic States for the next year, at four millions of dollars in flour, six millions in other articles.

As to the article of lumber, its price is now \$75 per thousand, and cannot be lower because it is below the cost of labor necessary for cutting and sawing lumber in California. It can be carried to California for \$24 per M—and supposing it to cost \$20 here, it will still continue to pay.

The gold region is described as extending five or six hundred miles from the South to the North, and from forty to sixty miles in width, from the East to West. It rises gradually in an inclined plane from the Sacramento valley, to the elevation of 4,000 feet, at what are called the Foote Hills. Between these hills and the Sierra Nevada, a number of streams of their source, and take their course through the Foote Hills Westward.

Mr. King examined twelve of these rivers and found them all very rich in gold. The territory on the North is very rich in gold; and the conclusion is inevitable, from all the facts that the whole quartz plain, containing three thousand square miles, is full of gold bedded in the quartz and some of which, disintegrated from the quartz by the torrents, may be found in dust and lumps in the beds of the streams.

The whole number of foreigners in the region who are gold hunters, is fifteen thousand and American gold hunters. The Chilians and the Sonora people come in crowds, and have carried off twenty-five millions. The Americans have procured fifteen millions. The Chilians are expert diggers.

The amount of gold already procured, is forty millions. But forty millions more will be procured during the coming dry season—say from May till November.

The regular mining operations in the solid quartz rock will soon begin, and can be continued during the wet as well as the dry season.

Mr. King estimates the amount of gold which will be procured from the lat M. Y. 1851, at one hundred millions!

He recommends that the lands be retained as public property forever—and as a perpetual resource for the republic exchequer.

To the workers and diggers of gold, he proposes to grant permits, at the rate of an ounce of gold each pound. For the encouragement of regular mining operation, he proposes to grant leases of a limited number of acres, to persons or companies, at a small per centage on the amount of gold procured.

### Proclamation for Fast.

WHEREAS, The General Assembly did, on the 23d inst., pass a resolution requesting the Governor to appoint a day of Fasting and Prayer for the people of this State; and, Whereas, The 26th day of April has now been set apart for that purpose by some of the religious societies in the State;

Now, therefore, I, SEABURY FORD, Governor of the State of Ohio, do hereby appoint and set apart Friday, the 26th day of April next, as a day of Fasting and Prayer, and recommend to all the people of the State, on that day to refrain from their secular employments and devote the time to religious services—to repair to their several places of worship—to humble themselves in view of sin, both as individuals and as a people, and implore the favor of the Almighty, that judgments by pestilence or otherwise may be averted; that individual and national prosperity may be continued through the passing year—that the blessings of our Free Institutions may be perpetuated, and not to us only, but to this whole nation, and that, by the influences of the Holy Spirit, this whole people may be awakened to a more earnest desire and effort for the spread of the Gospel, the principles of which afford the only sure basis for the permanence of free government and the happiness of mankind.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, this 26th day of March, A. D. 1850.

By the Governor, SEABURY FORD. OVIATT COLE, Private Secretary.

### Wilmot Proviso.

Alas! poor Davy, that hobby you mounted with such bottom and speed has lost its wind and promises to leave its rider an unenviable notoriety! It has made Davy a character, but it will fall and break his neck. How astonished Davy will be soon—Even now he is whipping, spurring, and kicking his hobby, far in the rear, and will soon be out of sight and forgotten. How changed are the times! Last year the whigs and free-soilers claimed the hobby, and had fierce disputes about the title, so valuable was it esteemed; but Davy had the name—the prima facie title was in him, and how he did ride! Head and tail up, whip and spur went Davy! True, he allowed Van Buren to ride before, but Davy held the reins. It's all over now; the Wilmot proviso, like the wooly horse of the Rocky Mountains, is a humbug. Pahaw him! who would ride such a shabby animal! We never liked it—not we! The whigs north begin to think this is the meanest animal they ever did see—an odious little scrub, not worth his feeding!

There is no danger now in denouncing the Wilmot proviso in the north. Taylor will not be afraid to say downright that he will veto the thing; and the Republic will feel no more delicacy on the subject. Look out for a most valorous article from that paper before long, showing up the Wilmot proviso as a vile locofoco invention that General Taylor always intended to veto.

Forty sheriffs, with search warrants, will not be able to find a whig that even approved such a measure. These whigs are a funny party—they can turn somersets with the most invisible grace and self-complacency. All politicians should take lessons from them in the great art of grand and lofty tumbling.

In 1848, all over the North, the Wilmot proviso was the cardinal doctrine of the whig party; they had no other. Cass was a miserable dough-face, shame on him! He was not fit to be touched with a pair of tongs. He and his friends were the slaveocracy. Read what Mr. Choate said in Massachusetts in 1848. He declared that "the cardinal policy of the whigs would be the passage of a LAW TO SAY THAT CALIFORNIA SHALL REMAIN FOREVER FREE."

"Is there a whig upon this floor," shouted the orator, "who doubts that the strength of the whig party next March will insure freedom to California and New Mexico, if by the constitution they are entitled to freedom at all? Is there a member of Congress that would not vote for freedom? You know there is not one."

He denounced General Cass because he "pledged himself in advance to veto the FUTURE LAW OF FREEDOM," and said—

"May God avert the madness of all those who hate slavery and love freedom, that would unite in putting him in the place where this thrice-accursed pledge may be redeemed!"

And read what the whig convention of that State said on the same subject:

"We understand the whig party to be committed in favor of the principles contained in the ordinance of 1787, the prohibition of slavery in territory now free, and of its abolition wherever it can be constitutionally effected."

"We understand the democratic party to be pledged to DELIVER ANY LEGISLATION UPON THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY, with a view either to its prohibition or restriction in places where it does not now exist, or to its abolition within any of the territories of the United States."

Oh, Cass, what a miserable old devil you were "them" days. You were not fit to be President of a pot-house club, for preaching such ass-like and senseless doctrine! Get out of the way, you old sinner, you! and let us saints take the lead!

Well, Cass was put out of the way, and the saints got ahead; and now for it. Here is first and foremost Saint Taylor, Palo Alto, Monterey, Buena Vista, old Whitley, and a little more grape, Capt. Bragg. Where is Little Taylor?—Who would think of looking in this filthy slosh of non-interference with the question of slavery in the territories, for the second Washington? See him, kicking and struggling, the deepest of the deep. He saw no other way, and in he plunged, holding to Cass's coat-tail, but sunk lower, covered head and ears.

Next comes Saint Clay, the great embodiment, the great compromiser. He will not plunge after Cass, too—not he—surely not; but who is that tall, white-headed old gentleman, striding along up to his chin? Is that the embodiment? It's nobody else, certain!

But look again! Who is that frail-looking but rotund old stage, with the constitution under one arm and the Union under the other, wading waist-deep through non-interference? It looks very like Daniel Webster—it's very like him—indeed it is! What are all the world and the rest of mankind coming to?

Well, we don't know what will become of these saints. If they had started when Cass did, we should all have been over on safe ground by this time; but this slosh is getting frail. The whigs north and south have almost broken it down; whether it will now carry them over is not so certain. We must call upon the democrats to come and help mend it up, and get these poor fellows over. It won't do to let the stars and stripes trail in the mud, much less sink and be lost.—Low Democrat.

### Proud Position of the Democracy.

Every day the intellect and the power of the Whig party pay tribute to the broad, generous, and constitutional policy of the Democracy, on the question of slavery. For nobly and zealously adhering to that policy, we lost our candidate for President, more than a year ago. Those who then denounced it and decided it, now endorse and eulogize it. Then they held up their candidate as sure to oppose it. Now he is compelled to admit that it is the true National ground. As in 1848, so in 1850, the Democracy never wavered in their ardent advocacy of this genuine Democratic principle. It is this policy which is now settling the whole question, by combining upon it the moral and political force of many who have heretofore quitted in opposing it. Talk of any man, or set of men, settling the difficulty! If ever arranged, as we believe it will be, the noble example and the sterling principles of the Democratic party of the Union, will alone do it. Is this not a proud position for our great old party to occupy? And does it not cover the vile schemes of disorganization with the contempt they deserve?

Madame A. Murat arrived at New Orleans lately in the ship Brunkwick, from Havre. This lady is the wife of A. Murat, ex-Frince of Naples, and the grand niece of Washington.

### BY TELEGRAPH.

#### Arrival of the steamer Europa—Two Weeks Later from Europe.

HALFART, April 3. The Europa arrived at this place at half past 2 o'clock this afternoon. All descriptions of cotton except fair and good had declined one farthing, fair upland was quoted at 6 1/2, fair Mobile 6 1/2, and fair N. Orleans 6 1/2. Sales for the fortnight had been 56,000 bales, of which speculators took 7,500, and exporters 10,000. Sales of the last week 20,000 bales.

Coffee in London is down 6s or 10s from the top price of a few weeks ago. The corn market is steady and yellow has advanced 6d per quarter. White is unchanged, but prices are firmer. Flour is unchanged, but firmer.

The Bullion in the Bank of England is increased. Consols closed at 85 1/2 for money and accounts. American securities are said to be firmer, but we have no quotation.

#### Austria and Hungary.

Five columns of the Pesth Zeitung are filled with sentences cast by court martial upon persons who have been concerned in the late Hungarian revolution. All sentences of death have been commuted to terms of imprisonment in irons, for periods of twelve and sixteen years.

An inundation of the Danube has caused immense injury in Hungary and especially at Comorn, Raab and the Tasper districts. 15,000 persons have taken refuge at Raab, in the greatest destitution.

#### Germany.

At the opening of the Chamber, the King of Wurtemberg declared that the Unitarian State of Germany will be nothing but a chimera, and that if attempted to be carried out it would lead to the separation and dissolution of Germany itself. It is reported that the congress of German sovereigns will be held in April at Dresden, to hold council on German matters. The emperor of Austria, and kings of Bavaria, Hanover, and Saxony will be present.

#### Denmark and the Duchies.

Advices from Berlin state that General Roush has returned from his mission to the duchess of Schleswig-Holstein. He has failed in his objects. An understanding is farther off than ever.

#### Prussia.

Advices from Berlin inform us that negotiations between the courts of Austria and Prussia for definite consummation of central government for Germany have entirely failed.

#### St. Louis, April 5.

Messrs. Vasquez and Dauphin arrived last evening from Medicine Creek, the trading port of Union Fur Company. They left 14th March, there was snow upon the ground. Winter remarkably mild.

On the 11th of November last, Dauphin with ten traders returned from a trading expedition was attacked in camp, in the forks of White River, by a war party of Pawnees, Dauphin was badly wounded and in this condition was deserted by his men. The Indians overpowered him and took his goods. He then made his escape from Blackfeet fort to Fort Lookout.

Buffalo was plenty. The Sioux had collected in bands of 50 to 100 for the purpose of hunting. The Yanetons are preparing for war with the Pawnees, in consequence of depredations by the latter.

War will probably continue all the season, and there is reason to fear that California emigrants going on the north side of the Plate river, may fall in with war parties. Major Hatten, agent for the Sioux is expected here the last of the month.—The Union Fur Company was successful the first year, and bring over four thousand packs robes.

#### Pittsburg, April 5, M.

River 6 1/2 feet and mining slowly. Weather pleasant.

#### Earthquake at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 4, P. M. The shock of an Earthquake was experienced here, of full half minute duration, at half past 8 o'clock this evening.

#### Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, April 5. FLOUR.—There was more disposition to buy this morning, and we heard of sales in canal of 338 bbls at \$4.70, 133 do at same, and 294 do at \$4.85. The receipts by canal and railroad during the 24 hours are 2471 bbls.

WHISKEY.—The market opens dull to-day and the sales are at a further decline. Received by the Miami canal the last 24 hours, 1026 bbls. The sales reported are 36, 24, 20 and 10 fm river at 19 1/2 c, 180 do fm canal at 19 1/2 c.

River has risen 5 inches since yesterday noon, and is still rising slowly.

NOTHING IS LOST.—The drops that mingle with the flood—the sand dropped on the sea-shore—the word you have spoken, will not be lost. Each will have its influence and be felt, till time shall be no more. Have you ever thought of the effect that might be produced by a single word? Drop it pleasantly among a group, and it will make a dozen happy, to return to their homes, and produce the same effect on a hundred, perhaps. A bad word may arouse the indignation of a whole neighborhood; it may spread like wild fire to produce disastrous effects. As no word is lost, be careful how you speak; speak kindly. The influence you may exert by a life of wisdom; by words dropped among the young and the old—is incalculable. It will not cease when your bodies lie in the grave, but will be felt wider and still wider as year after year passes away.

### NOTES ABOUT.

Spring lingers in its springy stage, full of the springing struggle. Frogs have ventured, during the evenings, to welcome the new season with their cheerful peeping. We saw a small note from several species of birds, the red-bird, the black-bird, and one morning—only that sure harbinger of Spring, the robin, gave us a touch of his garbly just as we knew that he was about. The blossoms of the peach, have for more than a week, their colors, but have not yet opened. The prospect, so far, in this section is for fruit. Although the season is rather backward, all rest secure in the promise that Spring time and harvest shall never cease. The note of preparation is everywhere for the business of the year, and man has no reason to doubt that the earth will yield its increase and all his wants be abundantly supplied. Let his gratitude be as constant and abundant as his blessings.

We notice a number of buildings already going up in different parts of the town, and preparations for more actively commenced. A number of old frames are changing their location, under the guidance of those tacticians Ball and Reniger. An old two-story, no longer grand enough for Front street, we observed a day or two since, creeping along Market to take a station in the low ground on Third. Even the inanimate things of this world participate in the gyrations of Fortune's wheel.

During the last week many new and bright looking lumber rafts, from the Allegheny, have been slowly floating past, on the bosom of la belle riviere, destined chiefly to build up our towns and cities in the west. How leisurely and independently they pass along! Varying in length from 200 to 500 feet, and in breadth from 50 to 100; laying 3 or 4 feet in the water of almost solid lumber; piled up with bundles of shingles, and with one or more shanties on their broad surface, they stand in fear of no obstruction. A snag or sawyer they care but little about, either sliding over it without damage; or swinging around it. To the proud steamer they say, "touch us if you dare," and the wary pilot gives them a wide berth. Compared to the steamer, they are what brute force is to intelligence—dangerous when thwarted and opposed but beneficial when properly directed and controlled.

#### A WATER in the (London) Weekly News.

speaking of the law of entail and primogeniture, says: "Formerly a chieftain or territorial magnate was accustomed to support all the members of his family and clan; but now, with increased wealth, our large proprietors have managed to free themselves in a great measure from all such onerous responsibilities. Instead of finding subsistence for all of the same lineage or name, they do not so much as provide generally for their own families. As soon as they possibly can, they throw them upon the care of their kind country; and their immense rents fall into the hands of their eldest sons, and into their hands. Some of these favored representatives of noble or ancient houses possess a dozen or half a dozen palaces, and £200,000 or even £300,000 a year! And here it may very naturally be asked, how is this prodigious, this almost incredible sum spent? Perhaps in securing independence for their younger children, and all the necessities, and some of the comforts of life for the hard-working peasantry on their estates? No such thing. These natural and urgent claims are almost totally neglected. Their sons are placed in expensive and unnecessary offices at the expense of the nation; these help to constitute the genteel poor-fund, and which, as I remarked in a former letter, is mostly ingeniously dovetailed into every branch of department of the public service. Our 150 admirals is one specimen of this artful policy, and it would be easy to call others equally instructive from the church, the army, and the colonies. And the peasants, who wear out their strength and lives in cultivating their fields under the strict and in too many cases, severe mastership of their tenants, who, being smacked with high rents, are almost driven into this severity, these unfortunate men are hardly allowed enough to keep soul and body together."

#### Last Moments of John C. Calhoun.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The last words of Mr Calhoun were "I am resting now very easily." None of his family, save one, were present. Mr Venable of North Carolina, who occupied the next room, was called and came in.—Mr Calhoun extended his hand. His eyes were very bright, and he was perfectly conscious but did not speak. Mr Venable found that he had no pulse, and he poured part of a glass of Madeira. Mr Calhoun raised his head, drank it, and then sunk back upon his pillow. Mr Olin and D. Wallace of South Carolina, came in.—When the door closed, Mr Calhoun turned his eyes in that direction, and was perfectly conscious of every thing that passed. He squeezed his son's hand convulsively. His lips moved and eyes were very expressive, but his voice could not be heard, and when some one leaped over him, as if to listen, he moved his head as if to say I cannot speak. His breathing was very hard until five minutes before his death. One hand rested upon his breast, and he raised the other and placed it once or twice upon his head; probably the last rush of blood pained him. When the breath of the body it was like a long drawn sigh. It was the last, and all was over. He died as easy as an infant and was perfectly conscious until the last jerk of life had fled.

The body was placed in a metallic coffin and deposited in a vault in the Congressional burying ground, where two of his children are buried and remain, until the wishes of Mrs. Calhoun are known.